ment communication with him; I cannot give his deet communication with him; I cannot give me address more particularly.

Q. Was he at a hote! 7 A. No, at a private house;
I do not know the number or who keeps the house.
Q. Of these shares how many certificates were
lect? A. I cannot tell.
Q. Can you give no lidea of the number? A. If I
had the inventory I could tell you; I had 68,000
hares altogether.

had the inventory I could tell you; I had 68,000 chares altogether.

O. How much more were you interested in? Obleged to and excluded.

O. How much stock did you represent in addition to a second of the second of

Sourish.

The question was excluded.

Q. Did you procure the interview with Gould on the 2d of March at the Metropoltan Hotel? A. Gould sought the interview with me.

Q. Who first suggested it? A. Golonel Scott.

Q. When and where was this? A. On the 2d of March; Mr. Horace Greeley was present; the thing was talked over between Mr. Greeley and myself previously; Mr. Greeley saw Mr. Scott in Philadelphia, and upon Mr. Greeley's suggestion the latter came to this city.

Q. Did you not write to Mr. Gould previous to this? A. I did on receipt of a pass over the Eric Rallway.

Q. Did not the letter begin "Lord Gordon's com-

Q. Did not the letter begin "Lord Gordon's complimenta"? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Had you my right to the title of Lord Gordon?
Counsel for witness again insisted that the examination should be restrained and indulged in a
harangue about Jay Gould.
Judge Brady said he did not care for Jay Gould,
Judge Brady said he did not care for Jay Gould,
Jw. Field aliuded to the fraud once perpertrated
to Daniel Webster by a pretended son of the Earl
Spencer, and showed how unsuspecting men are
flable to be imposed upon by such kind of misrepresentations. ige Brady said the question was not a proper

Q. When did you first see Mr. Gould. A. On the 2d of March.
Q. What was the subject talked about? A. Erie matters; he told me of his desire for a change in the Board of Directors; he had the principal part of the conversation; it was very general; I told him that if affairs were as he represented I should be willing to co-operate with him; the next interview was on Monday, the 4th of March; he told me of the amount of stock he held; I think I repeated my previous assurances to him; on the next day we had another interview; he wished me to buy stock with him; he wanted to make a pool with me and some friends of his; he also asked me to join in some gold speculations with him; I declined; another interview followed on the next day; he then gave me some puts and calls; there were 20,600 of each; the price was 35; no one was present; Mr. John Sears saw the puts and calls the next day; Mr. Marsh saw them the same day; in a previous affidavit I made a mistake as to the time of Mr. Sears being present.

Judge Brady at this stage of the examination of dered an adjournment till to-day. Subsequent to this announcement a lengthy discussion ensued upon the subject of the previous attachment issued against Mr. Gordon for failare to obey the order of the Court directing his appearance for examination. This attachment was issued by Judge Leonard, and the latter was sent for. It was decided that his appearance as a witness and continued appearance would purge him of the contempt. When did you first see Mr. Gould. A. On the

### GORDON'S ARREST FOR CONTEMPT.

Change of Venue and Additional Frocecdings-Discharged on His Own Recognizance.

When the proceedings in the above case had been cluded, had it not been for the curiosity of the growd to see the pseudo Lord Gordon leave the court room and enter his carriage, or an omnibus, there would have been few remaining to witness his subsequent arrest and other interesting proseedings in the Common Pleas, before Justice Daly, which lasted until dark. In order that the later proceedings may be understood, it is neces-

PREPATORY EXPLANATION, that Gordon Gordon was first called on a suit commenced by Gould, in which he was held for \$35,000, but subsequently discharged. There were, how ever, the other cases against him, in which his presence was required as a witness, and as he did not appear he was placed in contempt, and an order for his arrest was issued, with the ball fixed

In the meantime, and while the above contempt stood, Judge Barrett issued an order for his arrest, and his bail was fixed at \$100,000.

This was the state of his case when he appeared in court yesterday, when it was understood that, by so appearing, he had so far satisfied the conupts as to be free from arrest. And this was the selling of himself and counsel until near the adjournment, when the continued presence in court of Judson Jarvis, the Sheriff's Arrest Deputy, and Special Deputies Curry, McHaugh and Erb, cre-nied a suspicion in the mind of Gordon's counsel, and Gordon was directed to remain. Seeing Goron and counsel remain in court after the

and cotton was directed to remain. Seeing dorment, Judson Jarvis, who had
Two orders of arrest
In his pocket, but did not care to execute them in
the court room, walked up politely to Gordon's
senior counsel for the purpose of explaining the unpleasant condition of arairs. While bowing his introduction to the senior counsel, who knew him
well, he was thus addressed:—
Senior Counsel—Who are you, sir? I don't know
you, sir. God damn you, sir!
Deputy Jarvis was astounded at the reception he
received, but, maintaining his equilibrium with as
little extraordinary effort as possible, ventured to
remark as Isilows:—
Deputy Jarvis—I have orders for the arrest of
Gordon Gordon, but the conduct and expressions of
his counsel lead me to believe that before executing
them a

them a

WRIT OF DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO

Should be issued in the case of his senior counsel.

Having thus expressed himself to others in attendance, Mr. Javis retired from the connsel's
table, and, with his assistant deputies, kept an eye

table, and, with his assistant deputies, kept an eye on Gordon Gordon.

By this time the crowd of curious spectators who had left the Court to witness Lord Gordon's departure returned to ascertain the cause of his delay, and, returning, decided to stay.

Gordon Gordon, now fully informed of the threatened arrest, moved about the court room uneasily, keeping, however, within the bar, and in easy reach of his counsel. The deputy sheriffs looked out upon him from beneath lowering brows, and, as Gordon occasionally neared a window of the court room, prepared for a run outside. At length, however, he took a seat by his senior counsel, and Mr. Strahau, another of his counsel, stood bending over him, like a sort of guardian angel, behind. Those who had been made aware of the cause of the peculiar appearances in Court smiled, and somewhat anxiously swaited what they choose to call the "COMMENCEMENT OF THE FUN."

pearances in Court smiled, and somewhat anxiously awaited what they choose to call the "COMMENCEMENT OF THE FUN."

The more ignorant of the spectators simply gaped and stared, and expressed their unpleasant wonder at the mysterious delay. While the others were thus engaged Gordon Gordon had obeyed the direction of his counsel, and a ready pen was found to make an afidavit setting forth that he, Gordon Gordon, was there in Court as a witness, and, therefore, claiming exemption from arrest on the order of Judge Barrett. The affidavit was long, and considerable time was required for its completion, and during all the time the anxious spectators stared and gaped uneasily, and occasionally an expression, much more vigorous than polite, could be heard denouncing the delay in "commencing the fun."

Then the senior counsel arose, and Gordon Gordon looked on uneasily. Then counsel moved toward the door, leaving Gordon Gordon behind, with none but deputy sheriffs for company.

Senior counsel (turning) exclatmed—Gordon, stay in Court; don't come out; they can't arrest you in Court.

Mr. Strahan, the other counsel, and misunder-

you in Court.

Mr. Strahan, the other counsel, and misunder.

standing the first, raised a finger vigorously and said:—Gerdon Gordon, come on.
Senior counsel (turning hastly and speaking vehemently)—No, stay where you are.
Mr. Strahan (still excited)—Yes; stay where you

hementiy)—No, stay where you are.

Mr. Strahaa (still excited)—Yes; stay where you are.

Mr. Strahaa (still excited)—Yes; stay where you are.

And Gordon Gordon stayed; while his counsel, a small army of reporters and officers of the Court, and a larger army of mere spectators who were sure that the long-looked for "fun" was about to commence, followed the counsel up stairs to the Court of Colmon Pleas,

where Judge Daly had been hearing a case in which the jury were still out. The counsel approached the Judge, presented the affidavit, without making any public remark, Gordon Gordon was brought up by the officers, and the decision was that he should not be arrested on the Judge Barrett order while in attendance as a witness.

This seemed to settle the case so far as Gordon Gordon's arrest was concerned, but just as he had befleved himself at liberty to go Deputy Jarvis produced the other and an older

Onder of Arrest for Contempt,

In which the ball was not \$100,000, but simply \$1,000, but it held him for the time, and he was froubled again. At length, however, consultation was had with Deputy Jarvis, and Gordon Gordon was had with Deputy Jarvis, and Gordon Gordon was had with Deputy Jarvis, and Gordon Gordon was suffered to go on his own recognizance. As soon as this was known to the anxious crowd ontside the Court of Common Pleas there was a renewal of indignant declarations. The impatient spectators had been waiting for more than an hour, and still Gordon Gordon was not on his way to Eldridge Street Jail. They one and all declared their disgnat at the failure to incarcer, be the sorely anxious Gordon, and departed without even waiting to see him walk away, though he did so almost as soon as the rest. But while the capwd was diggusted with the result it was painfully otherwise with Gordon Gordon.

# YACHTING.

The Annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club.

LIGHT AIR AND CALMS.

The Bay Covered with Steamers and Yachts.

The lanthe and Peerless Win the Schooner and the Gracie and Vixen the Sloop Prize.

### THE IANTHE FIRST VACHT HOME

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the sun shining brightly down and gilding the waters of the Upper Bay, fifteen vessels of the New York Yacht Club lay at anchor between Owl's Head Point, Bay Ridge and the Staten Island shore. The occasion of the assemblage of these beautifully modelled boats was the twenty-eighth annual regatta of the club. Organized nearly thirty years ago, the club has seen its ficet grow from a handful of small craft until now it numbers in its list sev eral yachts which have won a world-wide reputation for speed and endurance. The flag of the New York Yacht Club, with its blue ground, red cross and white star, has been displayed in the Baltic, the Mediterranean and the British Channel; it has fluttered in storm and sunshine on the Atlantic waste of waters, and has hung idly under the glowing moon that sheds its slivery light over the mild Pacific Ocean. Its flag counts numerous victories, and the splendor of its triumphs to come is

as certain as its prestige in the past.

A yachting regatta in New York Harbor is always certain to draw thousands from the crowded streets of the great city toward the mouth of the Narrows. Holidays in America are few and far between and when a festival day presents itself on which a bright sun shines down, and if a regatta be the attraction, sweltering thousands take boat and hurry to the Lower Bay to get a day's outing. Happy mortals they are who can even for twelve hours leave business or care behind to enjoy an ocean breeze and to smell the salt seaair.

It was a pretty sight yesterday morning as the yachts, one by one, came down with bellying sails to the rendezvous. The exquisite models of some of the boats pierced the fresh, untroubled water like spearheads. The wind early in the forenoon was very light, and the shadows of the salls fell on the bay like puffs of breath on the smooth surface of a looking glass. As the yachts began to cluster thickly together their clean, holystoned decks and burnished brasses made a perfect picture of neatness. One yacht, the Columbia, havng a full crew, who wore red flannel or stuff caps like the chorus in the "Enchantress," presented singular appearance as the men swang away with a rope to the tune of "Ranzo-R-e-a-a-h-Away-Ye-Ho-Me-Boys." The long festoons of shrnbbery on the tier of Bay Ridge and the wooded copses on the clayey summit of the Staten Island shore, with the solid masses of masonry of Wadsworth and Hamilton, served as a frame for the picture.

For a background there were two incoming and outgoing foreign steamships; steerage passengers crowding their dirty decks and waving solled linen wildly as a token of recognition. Further back was the thin irregular line of the great city, which seemed so quiet afar; but a thousand smoky chimneys and the vast wood of the world's congregated shipping, surpassing the commercial galleys of Carthage and of Tarshish and Tyre, contradicted the distant stillness of the wonderful human hive.
There are two things necessary, it seems, to the

completeness of a regatta in New York harbor. First, that there shall be at least a dozen of vile, screaming, nasty steamtugs, whose principal oc-cupation shall be to blow their horrible whistles if a fing is dipped, a champagne bottle broken or a free lunch assaulted by hungry men. It is passing strauge that nervous persons should go on these yachting regattas; but they will do it, as experience teaches. Now, nothing can be more terrible than the report of one of these demoniac steam whistles auricular of a man possessing weak nerves. There was one weak-chested, thin-flanked individual who stood by the blowpipe of the Fletcher yesterday dreaming of summer seas and an azure sky. A smile of bilss was on his face and contentment dilated the pupils of his eyes. He was in another world of his own. He was happy. Thoughts of his wife and children coursed through his brain. Suddenly the infernal steam whistle shricked. Un-prepared as he was, the shock was too sudden, and

wife and children coursed through his brain.

wife and children coursed through his brain.

prepared as be wax, the above was too moden.

Brandy and water revived him.

The other and most necessary thing for a regatta
is the presence of a number of beautiful women.

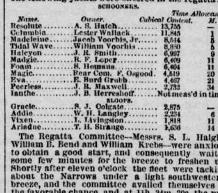
and it must be said that the Nev York Yacht with a
at its annual regatta is never without this concomi
tant. The steambout Magents, chartered by the

at its annual regatta is never without this concomi
tant. The steambout Magents, chartered by the

attitude of the state of the st

in succession from the deck of the Pietcher, and the yachts, one after the other, like a flock of swans, yawed for a moment under press of sail, and got away through the throat of the Narrows into the open, a fine, fresh breeze awaiting them outside. The noble little Gracie came first, followed by the schooner Peerless, and amid much cheering, great clapping of hands, champagne enthusiasus, secreaning of whistles from the vicious little tugs and musle from the several bands the race began. It was a beautiful sight, as the boats, crowding all sail, followed each other in hot pursuit to the West Bank, the white, clean sand of Coney Island shining like burnjshed silver and the work of roam on the breakers, driving in toward Rockaway, driving on like the crystalization of a dream. Going down to the Southwest Spit the yachts, as they clustered together, assumed the appearance of a convoy of dainty merchantmen. At the Spit there was the usual marine faufarronade, and here again the tugs took the lead, making a perfect bediamof the scene Fortune again favored the gallant Gracie, and the bands played and handkerchefs were waved with vivacity. Away again; and now the long, straggling line of Sandy Hook appears, and the yachts, well favored for wind, dash out on the bosom of the broad ocean, making a glorious show. When the lightship was reached there was more eheering, blowing of whisties, and as the champagne waned the enthusiasm rose in due proportion. The tugs had it all their own way until they came to contend with the dismal, moaning noise emitted by the lightship, and then the steam whisties of the tugs sunk into utter insignificance. On the homeward route the wind decreased, and for an hour and a half the boats were almost becamed.

The judges' steamer, William Pietcher, arrived off Staten Island shortly after oen A. M., and after steaming through the fact of yachts, in order to give them their sailing instructions, took the mark-boat in tow and steamed up to Fort Tompkins. The weather at this time was not very f



Addie. W. H. Langley. 2234 6 41
Vixen. I. Ivingsion. 1,818 11 42
Arladae. T. H. Strange. 1,635 14 03
The Regatta Committee.—Messrs. S. L. Halght,
William B. Bend and William Krebs.—were anxious
to obtain a good start, and consequently waited
some few minutes for the breeze to freshen up.
Shortly after eleven o'clock the fleet were tacking
about the Narrows under a light southwesterly
breeze, and the committee availed themselves of
the favorable chance, and at 11h. 34m. 30s. the preparatory gun boomed forth its orders, and the club
signal was lowered on board the Fletcher. The warning note of the instrument of death had the effect
of bringing the fleet still closer the line, so that
when the second report gave the word to go
THE GRACIE,
which was close at hand, immediately hauled her
sheets flat and started across, followed about half a
minute later by the Addle, who had the Vixen close
behind on her starboard quarter. The wind was
still from the southwest, and they all crossed on the
starboard tack. The fleet little Peerless.—the winner of the schooner prize in the Atlantic regatta—
crossed with the Foam about flity yards astyrn,
leading the lanthe by twenty seconds.
The schooner Eva, flying the signal of
Mr. E. Burd Grubb, her new owner,
crossed next a few seconds in advance of the sloop
Ariadne, which was some flity yards alhead of exCommodore Loper in the Madgle. After the lapse of
about a minute the schooners Madeleine and Magie
salled over, the latter being to leeward of the pair.
The next yacht was the Columoia, which looked
very handsome and fit to sail for a kingdom, and followed by the Tidal Wave,
who led the Resolute by a minute,
the hatter had a big club topsail set
to her main and a small working topsail to the
fore. The new schooner yacht Viking followed
next; but she was not entered in the race, and
came out with the rest of the fleet. The yachts had
nearly all gone on the port tack by twelve o'clock
M., and were heading up towards Quarantine nearly all gone on the port tack by twelve o'clock M., and were heading up towards Quarantine Island. The breeze kept pretty fresh from the south-southwest.

The yachts crossed the line as follows:-SCHOONERS.

11 M. 20 Magic......
11 48 20 Madelelae...
11 48 40 Columbia...
11 48 52 Tidal Wave...
11 49 47 Resolute... 

astonished the knowing ones by the way she had been sailing, as in general she was not seen often in the van. The sloop Addle came next, followed shortly afterwards by the Magic. At this stage of the race it would have been hard to pick a winner, as those yachts that had passed the Spit had run into

and those coming up appeared to be carrying a breeze along with them. The Tidal Wave and Peerless rounded together, the latter being on the inside. About two minutes later the Columbia and Madgie went around, followed shortly afterwards by the Resolute and lanthe. The weeks were now all lumped together it a batch madde the Hook, and they had hardly enough wind to give them steerage way. A CALM

age way.
The fleet rounded the stakeboat at the Southwest
Spit as follows:— 

topsail. The next yacht was

THE MAGIC,

who looked very pretty as she slacked her sheets
and sped off on the top of the waves on her homeward journey. The Eva followed about a minute
later, with the Restless on an experimental voyage
close behind. The Addie rounded next, leading the Madeleine, Foam and Peeriess, who arrived in the order named. The Columbia followed
next, closely hunted up by the Viking, who
appeared to be doing a good deal better than she
showed herself capable of at the start. The little
lanthe came up a few minutes later in evident
trouble, having carried away the tack of her foretopsail, and as she rounded the Lightship that sail topsail, and as she rounded the Lightship that sail got foul of the main gaff, and it took those on board some time before they got her fairly to work again. The yachts rounded the Lightship as follows:—

 
 H. M. S.
 H. M.

 2 18 11 Peorless
 2 28

 2 19 15 Columbia
 2 30

 2 24 00 Ianthe
 2 33

 2 26 04 Resolute (not timed).
 Gracie 2 08 44 Addie 2 23 Vixen 2 17 40

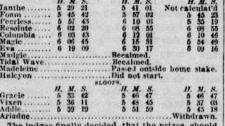
went to the Lightship and back. There was hardly sufficient air to give steerage way, and the Columbia, Peerless, Foam and Eva lay in a cluster so close together that it would have been easy to walk from the deck of one to the other. The Gracie finally got past the SOUTHWEST SPIT, followed by the Vixen. Some few minutes afterwards the Magic went drifting by, followed by the Foam. They were about two hundred yards to the westward of the stakeboat. At this time all attention was attracted to the little lauthe, who, coming up with a light southeasterly breeze, rounded close to the stakeboat, and then immediately hauled up and ran back into the breeze that brought her down, and by this clever piece of seamanship avoided the caims into which ail the others had been entrapped. The Madeleine, Columbia and Peerless floated slowly by in the wake of the Foam, and during the interval the fanthe was skipping along with a pleasant breeze in the direction of

The Resolute came up shortly afterward and fol-lowed the example of the fanthe. The yachts rounded the Southwest Spit as follows:—

M. H. S. -3 36 00 -3 36 40 -3 37 00 -3 53 18 Gracie. 3 23 27 Addie. 3 36 20 Vixen. 3 24 54

The race home was uninteresting, as it became evident that without a change of wind the Ianthe would never be caught. The Gracie led the rest of the fleet, followed pretty closely by the Vixen, who, in her turn, was whipped in by the Addie. The Columbia was also sailing well for a light breeze, and passed the Magic on the run home. The Gracie finally crossed the line between the Fletcher and the stakeboat, about four minutes behind the Ianthe, who led the fleet. The Vixen came next, with the Addie close in her wake, and followed by the Foam, Peerless, Resolute, Columbia, Magic and Eva, in the order named. The following is the official time:—

SCHOONERS.



The judges finally decided that the prizes should

The judges finally decided that the prizes should be awarded as follows:—
Inathe, first schooner, without allowance.
Peerless, first schooner, with allowance.
Vixon, first sloop, with allowance.
Vixon, first sloop, with allowance.
The prizes were exhibited on board the club steamer, and are each valued at \$250.

The regatta passed off very pleasantly, and, with the exception of the excursion steamer Olyphant getting aground and being towed home by the Navy Yard cutter Cataipa, nothing occurred to mar the success of the regatta. The arrangements on board the Fletcher were excellent, and the Regatta Committee, Messrs, G. L. Haight, W. B. Bend and W. Krebs, were indefatigable in their exertions to provide all the necessary facilities for the convenience of those on board. Secretary Charles A. Minton was also on board the Fletcher and assisted in the general arrangements.

## MAD DOGS IN BROOKLYN.

The streets of Brooklyn are swarming with useess canines. The Common Council several months ago passed a resolution calling upon the owners of dogs to muzzle the "critters" forthwith, and redogs to muzzle the "critters" forthwith, and requesting the Mayor to offer a reward for the conviction of all persons violating this ordinance. The Mayor did as requested. The Chief of Police instructed the police to shoot all unmuzzled dogs found prowling through the streets. A few dogs were shot shortly after the issuing of the order and no further attention was paid to the matter. The consequence is no regard is paid to the orders of the authorities. Several persons have been bitten in Brooklyn of late, which awakens the people of the fact that the police order should no longer be permitted to be violated with impunity. Inspector Polk will doubtless see to it that delinquent officers of the department are reminded of this fact, and that the nulsance complained of be abated.

# THE LABOR LEAGUES.

Mass Meeting of the Metal Workers.

THE POLICE WORN OUT

Railread Machinists from New York to Rochester en Strike.

Meetings of the Brass Founders and Finishers, the Gas Men, Coopers and Quarrymen.

### REPORTS FROM OTHER CITIES.

vas the principal subject of conversation among the strikers vesterday.

The Executive Committee of fifteen of the metal workers held their separate and secret session, instructing committees and receiving reports. They announce that arrangements are nearly perfected for absorbing into their organization the Housesmiths' Union-a body which already has the large majority of its members at work under the new system.

A committee from the German cabinet makers and the pianoforte makers was appointed in the morning session of the Teutonia Hall League, to visit the Police Commissioners to show their wounds received in the last demonstration at Steinway's factory and to request non-interference in their proceedings in future. It is rumored in some quarters that this action was taken preparatory to a second visit to be paid to the same factory this morning.

The cabinetmakers still hope for success, and say

The cabinetmakers still hope for success, and say they will go West in a body sooner than return to work on the old system of ten hours. The employes of Roux & Co. are again reported at work under the eight-hour arrangement.

The workmen employed at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot (St. John's Fark) struck yesterday morning, and their demands were at once met. The names of four workmen who refused to join the strikers have been advertised by them.

once met. The names of four workmen who refused to join the strikers have been advertised by
them.

The journeymen tool sharpeners will strike on
Monday next.

It is asserted by the trade unionists that
Superintendent Kelso has notified the manufacturers of the city that they must give a decided
answer to the men by Monday next, as the police
are nearly worn out and cannot continue the endless round of duty they have been compelled to
perform. They still guard Durant's refinery
and the Metropolitan gasometers and works.
The police may expect a frightful scalding from the
speakers at the Cooper Institute indignation meeting to-night if the oratory of the regular halor
meetings affords a fair sample of the denunciations
in store for them.

The railroad machinists are now on a strike at
every point on the Hudsen River and New York
Central roads between this city and Rochester.

Mass Meeting of the Iron and Metal

Workers' League at Germania Hall. Long before two o'clock, the hour for which the nass meeting of the metal workers was called yesterday, the regular session room was crowded to overflowing, and at twenty minutes past two the meeting was adjourned to the great hall. There were at this time about three thousand persons present.

At half-past two the PRESIDENT stepped forward and said:—Gentlemen, I wish to announce that no fears need be entertained in regard to the employers refusing us work. It has been stated that the employers at their meeting threatened to close their doors. I will now read, in view of this, paragraph cut from a morning paper. It is as follows:-

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company closed a contract yesterday with John Roach to build two first class from steamers for the China line. The ships are to be propel-lers, of 4,000 tons, and are to be finished in eighteen months from date, at a cost of \$580,000 cach, in gold. The reading of the above was received with

cheers. introduce Mr. Blessart, of the Tailors' Union, who will now address you.

will now address you.

Mr. Blessart—I have never felt a greater pleasure than in addressing the men now before me. I see in every face carnestness of purpose and a dauntless, soldier-like look. Any man coming to New York and viewing its streets, fanked with tenement houses that are merely cages, pest houses and infamous apologies for places to live in, should ask himself merely cages, pest houses and infamous apologies for places to live in, should ask himself this question, "Must these things always be?" If this movement fails no man is responsible but the workingman. In this country labor is capital. They talk of starving us to terms. I tell you that if we are united we may starve the employers to terms. How about starving? If every workman in this city was to join us heart and hand not a ferryboat or street car could run, not a wagon load of luggage could be removed without the aid of the workingman. (Cheers.) A man might ride on a load of greenbacks and could not get across the river. (Cheers.) I know in this country you have a dollar for the Englishman's shilling, but if the Englishman can drive the great capitalists of that country from Land's End to the frontiers of Scotland to desperation with only pence, they are greater than we with the almighty dollar. The fact is you have trusted to the politicians, and now where are they? You wonder at the success of the carpenters, bricklayers, painters or plasterers, and the fact is only this, that they trusted in their trade organizations, and not in the politicians. The speaker them went into a strain of violent denunciation of the police, which occupied considerable time and was frequently received with bursts of applause. The Fourth of July was held up to ridicule, and it was asked where could the freedom be found and where the muchalised-of liberty among the workmen who lived in tenement houses, and who, with a wife and family, came home at night to find that no nice supper was prepared, but that they came only to

came home at night to find that no nice supper was prepared, but that they came only to

Sup sorrow with the poor.

The speaker concluded by saying that all nationalities were merged in the present struggle and should be lost; that from this new federation should come the glorious community and republe of labor. He then added that the workingman had two enemies with which to contend—whiskey and the oppression of heartless capitalists. The speaker retired in the midst of loud cheering.

The President announced that Corliers and May, of Water street, Brooklyn, had conceded the eighthour principle, to commence with to-morrow morning.

Mr. Hoffman was next introduced. He asked that the English-speaking members would remain in order while he addressed his contrymen present. He then proceeded to speak in German. Repeating the paragraph announcing Roach & Son's contract for the building of steamers for the Pacific Mail line, and quoting from the Herallo in regard to the long hours and small pay of the workmen in the sugar refineries, the speaker next read a very lengthy document, said to have originated from the Cabinet Makers' League.

The Pressident read a slip from a Brooklyn paper which spoke of the eight-hour movement as on the wane. It was received with hisses.

Mr. O'NEIL, of the pattern makers, was next introduced. He announced himself as a member of the Amalgamated Machinists of London. He denounced the capitalists as rich paupërs and men without intelligence, and added that they kept their shops open because they could make a dolar on every dolar paid to the workingmen. The speaker said that he had not been long in this country, but was a great while in the Old Country, and had been cleven years a trade unionist. He dwet at some length upon the fact that the contributions received by the Newcastle miners in their great strike from the unionists of London, Liverpool and Manchester were so great that the Newcastle men received more money than they ever earned as wages in the same length of time and ddn't care

ever earned as wages in the same length of time and didn't care a damn whether they went to work or not.

The President announced that a committee which had called on the steam engineers in the morning had reported that the engineers would assist them and that a committee of the gasmen had wisted the Executive Committee the day previous and announced that they would give from one to five dollars each per week in support of the metal workers as they recognized that in case the Iron League failed they would have to return to work twelve hours.

A delegate from the sewing machine makers stated that contributions received from California and interior cities would enable them to keep up the strike for six months at least.

Mr. Kuft. the President of the cigar makers, next addressed the meeting. He announced himself as a boss, but a boss by necessity, as he found it impossible toget a situation as a workingman. The workingman, he said, was the only friend the workingman had. They should rival in their devotion to their purpose. The Seotch miner, who when asked by his employer if he could hold out jonger, said, "Yes, I can live now on a pennyworth of potatoes, a thing you never can do, and I can hold out to the fond, live if it is starvation." The speaker concluded by asking and a committee the sent to the notice indignation meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute to-night.

Mr. Hass, of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union, appeare upon the platform and made an address in the German language, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He rehearsed the dimoutiles which the Orisplus, the unions of the

cabinet makers' leagues and the machinists and blacksmiths had encountered, and advised them to unite under the auspices of the metal workers' organization and march unitedly and boldly forward.

Mr. MacDonald, one of the Vice Presidents of the Metal Workers' League, said:—There was a time when the workingmen met for a discession of their difficulties over a glass of gin and bitters, but that time has gone by. It is useless for the employers to scatter broadcast over the land reports that we are rioters. This densely packed room, where the heat is almost sufficiently, shows your earnestness and devotion; and the peace and order which you have maintained through the assaults which have been made upon you, and the sore temptations that have been you, give the lie to their statements. Our flag, with its eight-hour inscription, is nailed to the mast. (Cheers.) The speaker then reviewed the effects of the strike upon both the capitalists and the workingmen, and closed with a glowing description of the power and magnitude of the iron-working force. His speech was both the most eloquent and logical of the day.

The Pressident, after announcing that in future mightly meetings would be held, stated that the meeting was adjourned.

Strikers in Philadelphia Organizing.

The Brass Founders and Finishers' Eight-House League met yesterday morning and afternoon at the New York Turn Halle, in Fourth street. The attendance was quite large. In the afternoon the report of the committee which was sent to Philadelhia to organize a league there was received. The gentlemen of the committee-Messrs Thomas

gentlemen of the committee—Messrs Thomas McGrann, David Cartwright and William Ramsey—returned yesterday morning. They said that they found no organization there at all and no UNITY OF PURPOSE in the trade. A mass meeting was immediately called, and the strike for "cight hours" was organized. All of the brass founders and finishers in that city went into the movement as one man. In Camden the same enthusiasm was displayed, and the leaders in the latter place piedged themselves that the trade in Baltimore would be equally unantimous. A mass meeting was to be held in Pulladelphia to-day, and by Monday it was promised that the strike would be in full progress and every shop closed.

the strike would be in full progress and every shop closed.

It was reported that in New York two more shops had yielded yesterday to the demands of the workmen, and it was runored that Gregory, the great pump maker, and Jones, who has the largest shop in the city, would concede the eight-hour stipulation on Monday, and recall all of their old employes. The "bosses" are said to have no stock of finished work on hand, the high price of copper during the last winter having kept the trade idle. From this fact it appears that they have no chance to withstand the pressure of necessity which will compel them either to keep their shops busy or to relinquish their established custom. They do not and seem disinclined to combine so that the ordinary rivalry in the business is another agency which works quietly in favor of the laborers.

The Metropolitan Gas Works bilities of Re-employment for the Strikers. Though the company in charge of the Metropoli-

tan Gas Works has suffered much annoyance from the renewed strikes of the men in their employment, they nevertheless declare their willingness to treat them with more lenlency and indulgence to treat them with more leniency and indulgence ethan was at first expected. Some of the men who exhibit in their action a certain share of industry and inclination to work have been received back to their employment. The number of loungers around the corners is beginning to decrease to a noticeable extent. The police, however, are still on guard at the works, and on the neighboring streets. It is a matter of necessity for them to exort the new hands to and from work in order to prevent brawls and injuries to either party.

#### Gas Fitters.

The Gas Fitters' Protective Benevolent Association held a meeting last evening in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, Mr. John Wetherspoon in the chair and Mr. James O'Brien secretary. A number of new members were enrolled. After some routine business the eight-hour movement was discussed, but no final action taken, as the organization at present is not as complete as destrable. It is expected that in a couple of weeks the trade will speak more decidedly.

Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths

The wheelwrights and blacksmiths held a meeting last night at Military Hall, 195 Bowery. About one hundred and fifty of the trade were present, and a large number of new men were added to the list. The President, Mr. J. J. Barrett, announced list. The President, Mr. J. J. Barrett, announced to the meeting that though the strike was considered over some time ago that three shops—those of Mandeville, Kiersted & Smith and Moore & Son—had gone back to ten hours, after working one week on the eight-hour plan. These shops had turned out again yesterday. It was decided to allow the men on strike \$10 a week from funds supplied to the organization. The men feel confident that they will be completely successful before another week.

The Coopers.

The coopers held a meeting last night at Clement's Hall, in Third street. A delegation from the painters was received, whose mission bore reference to the parade which is planned for the Fourth of July.

The fourth division of the Quarrymen's Protective Union was held at the hall corner of 115th street and Fifth avenue last night. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock and reports from the sevcorder at eight o'clock and reports from the several jobs read to the society, after which new members were enrolled to the number of fifty. The men who are out on strike are being paid by the society; but these are few, and it is expected that by next Monday there will not be a quarryman in the city idle through the strike. After the transaction of unimportant business and much speechmaking the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday next.

Granite Cutters vs. Batterson.

The Secretary of the Granite Cutters has addressed a long communication to the HERALD. The dressed a long communication to the Harald. The only point in it (after reciting in general terms the circumstances of an interview with Mr. Batterson, at Westerly, R. I.) is a wish on the part of the union that the public will for a time suspend judgment in regard to their course. They also claim that Mr. Batterson appeared magnanimous and wasn't.

The committee of three sent by the employes of the Erie shops at Jersey City and the Eight Hour League of New York held their meeting League of New York held their meeting last night at Lockwood's Hall, Port Jervis, The attendance of employés of the Erie shops was very slim. The machine shops were scarcely represented at all, and no enthusiasm was manifested. The representative of the Eight Hour League delivered an address, urging the mechanics to join in the "uprising," and assuring them of ample support if they did strike. Captain Cook, of the Erie employés, after the speech, said that to get up a strike in Port Jervis it would be necessary to place a polleeman at every door and window of the shops to keep the men from getting back to work.

work.

The committee received no assurances of cooperation on the part of the employes, and very
little encouragement. They left for the shops at
Susquehanna depot to-day.

## THE STRIKE IN JERSEY CITY.

The iron workers of Jersey City and Hoboken are making strenuous efforts to draw all the recusant machinists into the eight-hour movement. A committee of eight was appointed to visit the different shops, but only five of the committee carried out the instructions. They reported that in Cashing's shop, Smith & Brothers' shop and in Griffin's foundry the men were all on eight-hour time. In Foch's shop, at Hoboken, the men are favorably disposed to the movement. Mr. Ferguson, on the other hand, informed the committee in very emphatic terms that he would close his shop before he would yield to the eight-hour delusion. In Brower & Thiver's iron foundry, on Mercer street, the eight-hour rule was granted by the proprietors. Several men stated that in some of the shops the men were not in favor of the stike. The following delegates were appointed to represent the branch league at the parent league in New York:—J. Heavy, M. Johnson, Michael McCauley, T. Morris, H. Kay, T. Brown, J. Compton. One of the men employed in Harris' shop, on Steaden street, refused to do work sent from a shop in Albany where the men are on strike, and he left the shop.

The employes in the Adirondack and Jersey City Steel Works positively refuse to Join in the strike. They urge that in former strikes they never attained their object, and were obliged to remain die from three to four months. They regard the movement as a mischlevous one, which will recoil on the heads of its promoters.

A delegation of eight-hour men from the Eric Railway shops visited Port Jervis on Wednesday night and attempted to get up a public demonstration, but it was a signal failure. Only a few of the machinists employed in the railway shops attended. The men decline to join in the movement. shop, Smith & Brothers' shop and in Griffin's foun-

#### THE STRIKERS BEATEN IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20, 1872.

of the strikers, at which about one hundred were present, was held to-day. Great de-pression was manifested at the resolute stand taken by employing cabinet makers in opposition to the strike. The speakers expressed much indigna-tion at the employers. Finally the daily meetings were suspended in consequence of the small at-tendance. On Sunday afternoon next there will be a mass meeting.